

## [NO. 288.]

It will be contended, we are well aware,



those who have determined to support Mr. Van Buren, be his opinions on this or any other subject what they may, that he has accompanied the declaration that Congress possesses the right to legislate on the subject of slavery within the District of Columbia, with an explicit avowal of his disapprobation of the exercise of that right, and with a sort of pledge, that, should he be elected President, he will put his veto upon any act which may be passed by Congress confiscating the Slave property of the District. This is all "seeming fair;" but it should not recommend the possessor of such opinions to the confidence and support of a slaveholding community. NO NORTHERN MAN, who concedes the right of Congress to act upon this subject, should be trusted by the South? A Southern man, entertaining this opinion, would be harmless; because his interest, if nothing else, would prevent him from giving it a practical recognition: But we have no such guarantee in the case of a Northern man. His interest would lie in the opposite direction—and interest and opinion thus concurring, who can doubt which way the scales will incline, in a nearly balanced state of parties? Who can doubt, if the Abolitionists were strong enough to pass a law emancipating the Slaves of the District, that Martin Van Buren, as President, believing that they had a right to pass such a law, would dare to encounter their hostility by the application of the Veto? Who believes that he would dare to do so? He must be a more credulous believer in the sincerity and virtue of politicians, than we are, who suppose such a thing within the range of possibility—and as for Mr. Van Buren, he is the very last man whom we should regard as being capable of such an act, under such circumstances. He has been treacherous to more than one engagement, without any thing like the same motive to instigate the treason—and "what has been, may be again." But even were his sincerity unimpeachable, we repeat, that no Northern man, especially one of admitted ambition, and dependent for its gratification mainly upon Northern influence, who concedes the right of Congress to emancipate the slaves in the District, can be trusted by the South, no matter how strongly he may protest, while he is bidding for Southern votes, against the exercise of the right. It is trusting too much upon a single contingency—a contingency, in this case, as feeble as "the spider's most attenuated web."

Mr. Van Buren's past history furnishes us with just cause to dread his official action on the subject of slavery, in any aspect in which it may be presented to him. In 1850, he opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless she would bind herself to forbid the existence of slavery within her limits. In 1851, he voted, in the New York Convention, for the extension of the right of suffrage to free negroes. And in 1852, he voted so to clog the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida, as, if he had been successful, would have filled up that then newly acquired region with free laborers, and eventually made it a "Free State" and an Abolition Factory, on our Southern frontier! All these facts prove that he has a leaning towards Abolitionism—and at least furnish reason enough why the South should distrust him.

From the Western Carolinian.

Mr. Van Buren, and the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Van Buren has at length yielded to the solicitations of a number of gentlemen from Jackson in this State, and has given his views upon this, to the South, vital question. They ask him whether Congress has or has not the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? This was a plain question, and admitted of a plain answer. Did they get it? No; Mr. Van Buren is not a man to give plain answers to plain questions, but he resorts to his usual style of mystification. Instead of saying at once that Congress had or had not the power, he talks about the "inexpediency" of the matter, and how much he is opposed to any action upon the question; with a final admission that Congress does possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. How is this? Is it or is it not giving up the whole question? Does the abolition party in or out of Congress claim any more? Do they pretend that they have the right to abolish slavery in the States? All they want, and all they contend for, is the abolition of slavery in the District, and the right to do this is admitted by Mr. Van Buren, whom the slaveholders of the South are told they must vote for by the apoplexy to the South, who live among us. But they say it is inexpedient, and they want to touch the question. Suppose our ancestors had merely told the people of Great Britain that it was inexpedient to tax them without Representation, while they at the same time admitted the right of the British Parliament to do so, could they ever have obtained for us the form of Government we now have? No. We would still have been but dependent colonies of the British crown. Our ancestors knew too well the nature of man to make any such admission; they denied the right—they would not yield an inch. Are we of the South not placed precisely in the same situation? Suppose we admit, as Mr. Van Buren and some of the recreant representatives of the South do, that Congress possesses such a right, and merely tell the party who are for abolishing slavery, that it is inexpedient, will they not do it in the end? If we even convince them now of the inexpediency of the measure, can we always do it? If we give up the right now, will they not determine on the expediency hereafter? Yes, if we admit the right of Congress to legislate upon this question, we give up all. But we hope and trust that the people of the South will never give up this sheet-anchor of our safety. We hope and trust that the Van Buren men of the South will never yield this ground. We implore and beseech the intelligence of the Van Buren party of the South to ponder before they make the leap. Let no feeling of party strife make you forget the importance of this question. What is the success of this aspirant for the Presidency, or that, when compared with this great question? We don't deny that we are party men, but upon this question we most solemnly declare that party success has had nothing to do with the formation of our opinions. We have arrived at them from the honest conviction of our judgment, after the most careful survey of the whole ground. Once put the ball in motion—once abolish slavery in the District, and we are gone, or reduced to the sad alternative of defending our property with our lives. The right of property is sacred—Government has no right to take any more of it than is necessary for its support, and whenever any government attempts to do so, it becomes a tyranny, and ought not and will not last. To advocate the reverse of this proposition would be to advocate the most odious doctrine of the Agrarians—of the Fanny Wrights and the Owens.—We again beseech the friends of the South, let them belong to what party they may, to be upon this question as one man—to put themselves in the pass, and never yield it alive.

Expensive Living.—We had thought the prices of every article of provision in our market high enough; but in New York it is far worse, viz: a pair of ducks \$2.50; pair of chickens \$1.50; beef 12 to 16 cents per lb. eggs 6 cents each. In Mobile, we learn that beef is worth 37½ cents per lb. a fine Turkey \$5.00; and eggs \$1.50 per dozen! —Fayetteville Obs.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

GEN. DUDLEY.—It has become so common a weapon of party warfare to asperse and misrepresent our public men, that private enmity chuckles at a nomination, as affording it a safe intrenchment for its attacks, while partisan cunning looks to it as a rich field for the exercise of its powers, in deceiving the simple, and imposing on the credulous.

We are led to these remarks by an attempt which is making to pervert to the injury of Gen. Dudley, a resolution introduced by him at a political meeting in 1853. To prevent further misconception, and as an act of justice to the General, (particularly incumbent on his then friends, who voted unanimously for its passage) a copy of the resolution is now laid before the public:

Resolved, That this Society recommend to the friends of Gen. Jackson in this State, to support no other person for Congress, the General Assembly, or any other important appointment of a political nature, than a genuine friend of Gen. Jackson, provided he be capable and honest.

Can any one object to the measures here recommended? Is it not advocated in theory and adopted in practice, by all who are actuated by principle, consistency or honor? The resolution surely conveys no illiberality or impropriety of sentiment, but merely professes a preference for political associates, if qualified by honesty and ability. "Principles, not men," was once the watchword of the Republican Party, and here the sentiment is but embodied.

The letter of acceptance to the Wake Committee, too, has been used with similar design, and like dishonesty of construction. Political illiberality and narrow sectional feeling, have been attempted to be deduced from its by disingenuous quotations; by tearing passages from their context and giving them a significance which the letter does not convey, and which it is evident its author never designed. Thus he is made to object to Mr. Van Buren, because "he is not one of us. He is a northern man."

Such a quotation may suit the graduates of the Albany school, and may be consistent with the present standard of political honesty, but it betrays great moral turpitude. The language of the letter is, "He (Mr. V. B.) is not one of us. He is a northern man in soul, in principle, and in action," and continues to explain why he is not one of us, by referring particularly to the Tariff and the Abolition Question; the great leading and dividing subjects between North and South. Does any one pretend that upon these questions Mr. Van Buren is a Southern man in feeling—that he thinks with us, or has ever acted with us! The letter points to no accidents of birth or residence; evidently alludes to no sectional or geographical distinctions, but to great and immutable principles, which are vital to the South.

Had the writer been capable of an argument so merely ad captandam, or had his ambition been paramount to his patriotism, the disclaimer of his friends would have been hushed, and he might have arrayed the Southern feeling and employed the prejudices of his fellow-citizens as the ladder of his performat. But his opposition was to the man and his principles, not to the place of his birth or residence, and we know him well enough to be assured that he would not, for the suffrages of the People, have played the Demagogue, or so prostituted his self-respect.

JUSTICE.

THE AMALGAMATION AND LEGERDEMAIN CANDIDATES.

From the Alexandria Gazette.  
Mr. Hardin's speech—"Scraps."—The following very singular paragraph appears in Mr. Hardin's speech on Mr. Adams' resolution relative to the loss of the Fortification Bill.

"In this approaching election the world will bear witness that Kentucky, amongst her other great virtues, boasts the proud one of gratitude. I know that one of her sons, in whom she is well pleased, has been selected to run on the Van Buren ticket for Vice President. This a New York manoeuvre: it is sop to Jowier. Kentucky will not bite at the bait. We would delight to do honor to the candidate for Vice President; he has also won his fame in deeds of noble daring; but he must recollect that if a man marries a woman below him in the grades of society, he elevates her to his level; if above him, he brings her down to his own caste. So is the fate of the candidate for Vice President.

Speaking of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Hardin said. It has been visible to the whole American People for some years past that General Jackson has been, and is now, ambitious of designating his official successor; and that all his power, influence, and patronage, have been directed to the elevation of his favorite, whose only recommendation is his servility, sycophancy, and abject flattery of the President, one who weeps when he frowns, and laughs aloud when he smiles; and who has no merit but what is reflected on him from General Jackson. Like the moon, he shines by a borrowed light altogether.

Mr. Van Buren claims the Presidency as a paternal estate by descent; he arrogates to himself, by a magical kind of inheritance, the glories achieved by Jackson in the last war. The party cannot meet to do any thing for him unless it be on the 8th of January, the day when the Western hunters won the victory at Orleans. I do not know whether it is most calculated to excite our laughter, or indignation and contempt, at seeing the glory obtained on that day transferred from the West to N. York—a State, during our revolutionary war, only famed for tories.

## Latest from Florida.

From the Savannah Georgian, of March 24.  
The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hubbard, arrived here last evening from Black Creek, via Jacksonville.

Col. Twigg, of the 4th regiment Infantry, Major Mountfort, of the 2d regiment Artillery, and Major Lear, of the 4th Infantry, with Capt. Marks, of the Louisiana Volunteers, were among the passengers. These officers left Fort Drane on Saturday last, where Gen. Scott remained with the forces under his command. The whole army is in fine health and spirits, and in excellent discipline, and will be prepared to leave Fort Drane on or about the 25th inst. for the banks of the Withlacoochee, (Gen. Gaines' battle ground.) There Generals Scott and Eustis, and Col. Lindsay, with their immediate commands, are to unite—Gen. Eustis having moved on Saturday last from Volusia, and Col. Lindsay being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so, peaceably if they will, or forcibly if necessary.

The Floridians; not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micanopy and elsewhere, expecting, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Gaines set out from Fort Drane on the 14th inst. on his way to Tampa, via Tallahassee and St. Marks.

Gen. Scott arrived at Fort Drane on the day before.

The agreement made by Gen. Gaines with the Indians, with the terms of which we are furnished by Capt. Marks, is to the following effect—that the Indians and their chiefs should retire beyond the Withlacoochee, and there remain peaceably until the wishes of the Government are known—that commissioners would be sent them by the proper authorities, to express those wishes, and that the chiefs should assemble at any time and place, when and where they should be required.

Oseolo, Jumper, Albeti Hajo (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopy) and Caesar, both Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Capt. Hitchcock, of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Capt. Marks of the Louisiana Volunteers, and Adjutant Barrow, of the same.

We understand that in consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twigg and the Commanding General, respecting Brevet rank in the field, Col. Twigg will forthwith repair to New Orleans and resume his duties as Commandant of that station. Major Mountfort is also on his way to New Orleans, and Major Lear has received a furlough for the recovery of his health.

We sincerely regret that the army should be deprived at this time of such gallant and experienced officers, who showed by their endurance of privations on their march from Tampa, and the alacrity with which they repaired to the field of danger, what the country could reasonably expect from them in action—if an action with the enemy should indeed be necessary.

The general impression when these officers left Fort Drane was that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our Army since Gen. Gaines left the Withlacoochee. Most of the friendly Indians, with Black Dirt, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

We regret to add that Lieut. Izard survived his wound but five days.

It was thought from the smoke seen to rise in different directions near Fort Brooke (Tampa Bay) that the Indians were in the neighborhood in some numbers. On the night of the eighth, a company of Florida volunteers, under the command of Major Reid, started on a scouting party. After marching ten or twelve miles they discovered an Indian Camp, containing a considerable number of hostile Indians, some say fifty or sixty. These instantly took the alarm and fled in every direction, without firing a gun. Three of them were killed as they attempted to swim a river. The whites took six horses, a number of apaches, cooking utensils, &c. which the savages had left, and returned safely to Fort Brooke.

## FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Texas to his friend in New Orleans:

"By the latest information, Santa Ana was upon the frontiers, with from 6 to 8,000 men and was determined upon the extermination or expulsion of the whole population of Texas. In his first essay to effect this object, his vanguard, commanded by Cos, made an assault upon the Alamo (the citadel) of Bexar, and was repulsed, accounts say, with the loss of 500 men; but if we make due allowance for exaggerations, the Mexican loss will probably turn out to be some 50 men.

"The contest will doubtless be bloody, and, if the Texian army should be defeated upon the frontiers, they will be compelled to retreat to the Colorado, as there is no line of defence to the west of that river that can effectually be defended, although they may make a temporary stand at the Guadalupe, until the population in their rear can flee across the Colorado."—Bulletin.

There is a point inconceivably fine between the offence and the charm of familiarity.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to his friend in Salisbury, dated March 12th, 1856.

"I am glad to see you organize with so much zeal and activity for the coming contest. I hope you will be able to carry the State for White.—Van Buren's prospects are evidently on the wane, and but for the popularity of Gen. Jackson and the patronage of the Federal Government, he would be distanced. Pennsylvania is certainly against him."

An intelligent looker on at Washington says that defeat is stamped on the face of Van Burenism. "His high tone is greatly abated by the march of events in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is obviously humbled since the beginning of the winter. Van Buren has few friends and few real admirers. He is too frigid to have friends, and too middling in his abilities to gain admirers. His partisans are rallied by the spoils, and are complete mercenaries. Were power and fortune to frown on the Kinderhooker, they would side with fortune, not with the Magician. — who knows him well, and is a close observer, says he is depressed, more so than he has ever known him. Go ahead! The country is a little misled by man-worship, but is fast righting. The favor and attempt of Gen. Jackson to appoint him his successor, now Mr. Van Buren's stay and reliance, will ere long be the mill stone to sink him. Mark the prophecy!" —Richmond Whig.

## THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

We have made room to-day for a Tabular Statement of the condition of the Banks in which the Public Money has been placed; from a particular examination of which, every intelligent reader will derive information, some of it curious and instructive. The following is a recapitulation of the aggregates of the table:—National Intelligencer.

LIABILITIES.		
Capital	United States	\$42,335,000 27
Treasurer	United States	25,320,744 61
Public Officers		2,430,135 30
Due to Banks		14,875,161 45
Contingent fund		840,570 87
Profit and loss, discount and interest		3,189,930 53
Circulation		26,943,686 36
Private deposits		15,043,033 64
Other liabilities		5,337,045 82
Difference		1,370 30
		\$130,170,171 45

MEANS TO MEET THEM.		
Loans and discounts		\$65,430,908 64
Domestic exchange		27,149,935 30
Real estate		1,815,338 04
Due from Banks		15,712,977 35
Notes of other Banks		3,573,080 53
Specie		10,190,630 24
Foreign exchange		406,542 08
Expenses		96,501 46
Other investments		8,777,220 79
		\$130,170,171 45

The Currency.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a Circular to "Receivers of Public Money, Collectors, Disturbing officers, and Deposit Banks of the U. States," in which, after reciting the order given in April last, prohibiting the receipt after Sept. 30, 1855, of any note less than \$5, on account of the Government, he goes on to forbid the receipt or payment of any note less than \$10 after the 4th of July next.

He then requests the Deposit Banks not to issue any notes less than \$5 after the 4th of July next, nor any less than \$10 after the 3d of March 1857. "It is believed," continues the Secretary, "that the amount of gold which by that time shall be coined at the Mint, will be sufficient to admit of the convenient substitution of it for small notes, in a much greater extent than at present; and it is deemed reasonable, that whilst the deposit banks have the use, without interest, of unusually large sums of the public money, they should make some further temporary sacrifices to obtain and circulate gold, and in other respects to enlarge the specie basis of our circulating medium. From these considerations, and from the liberal spirit evinced by most of the public depositories in a late correspondence with them on this subject, it is confidently expected that, in this state of things, they will cheerfully comply with the above requests, and with all others which have been made by the Department, with a view of improving the currency; nor will it, I trust, be considered unjust or impolitic, while the deposit banks shall continue to enjoy great privileges from the Treasury, to regard a neglect or refusal by any of them to comply with these requests, as sufficient cause for discontinuing the employment of such banks as a fiscal agent."

The Banks are here very modestly informed that they must obey or be discharged. The Secretary closes with an intimation that orders will hereafter be issued to apply the above regulations to all notes under \$20; and that he acts under authority from the President!

We regard this as an unwarranted interference with the concerns of the States, and we trust that it will be resisted, in the Southern States, at least. The Legislatures of the States have chartered Banks with the privilege of issuing Notes of such denominations as they suppose will suit the convenience and interest of their citizens. The President of the United States, having no veto upon these laws, and no direct mode of setting them aside, adopts the indirect one of refusing to receive or pay such of these notes as he may think proper to suppress, and also to proscribe such of the Banks as may dare to exercise their rights in defiance of his will. Who constituted him a judge

of what kind of Bank Notes are proper to be circulated in North Carolina? It is clearly an encroachment on the rights of the States, which has already produced inconvenience, and is calculated, if carried out as the President desires, to produce much more. But we hope it will be resisted.—Fay. Obs.

## LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) FEB. 19.

We are informed that the inhabitants of that portion of this Territory south of Red river have, in fact, separated from the Government of Arkansas and of the United States, and are taking measures to incorporate themselves with Texas. Judge Ellis, James Clark, Esq., and Mr. Carson, late of North Carolina, are among the Delegates to the Texian Convention. We are sorry for it—for we look upon it as a most ruinous and undesirable step. Texas is at present in a state of anarchy. She cannot be aided by the United States, unless in violation of solemn treaties. If she becomes independent, she must either be attached to the United States, or become one of those little petty independencies, without either moral, national standing, dignity, or power; never anything more than nests of pirates. If her citizens have any hopes of ultimate prosperity and happiness, those hopes are founded solely on the prospect of her ever becoming a part of these United States. The Republic of Texas, by itself would be nothing among nations. Why then leave our great Republic, and become a part of that which is no government and where their only hopes will rest on again obtaining what they are now throwing away!—Advocate.

Horrid Murder.—On Friday the 16th inst. a man named Hugh Horsford, was shot dead while ploughing in his field by William North; their had been a previous misunderstanding between the parties, when North, threatened to kill Horsford; on the morning of the murder, North purchased a gun at a neighboring store, with which he perpetrated the deed. After the murder, he was immediately arrested, and is now in jail awaiting his trial—both resided in Rockingham, N. C. Horsford was married, and has left a wife and several children.—Danville Reporter.

From the Charleston Courier.

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The Charter having been now passed by the Kentucky Legislature, the four States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky, have, by Legislative Acts, given their formal sanction to this grand enterprise, which the people of Ohio, to whose Southern border, the road is expected to extend, have hailed the scheme with an enthusiasm which assures us of their cordial cooperation. The next step to be taken will be to cause the necessary surveys to be made, to ascertain the practicability, expense, and probable profits, of the work. By South Carolina alone has an appropriation been made for this object \$10,000, and has appointed Commissioners to carry the objects of the appropriation into effect. The following gentlemen compose this commission, viz Gen. Robt. Y. Hayne, Col. Abm. Blandin, Hon. Patrick Noble, Gen. Thos. F. Jones of Laurens; Dr. Thomas Smith of Society Hill; Charles Edmonston, Esq. of this city.

The members of this Board met a short time since in this city, (with the exception of Col. Blandin, who was absent in Kentucky,) were organized, and entered upon their duties. They adjourned to meet again at Columbia, on the 26th March. It is expected they will enter vigorously upon the prosecution of their task. We understand that preliminary arrangements have already been made, by which the Board will be enabled to secure the services of an efficient Corps of Engineers, and that as soon as the season will permit, the surveys of the mountains will be commenced; and it is hoped that such progress will be made in these surveys, as to enable the Commissioners to lay before the Convention, which will be assembled at Knoxville on the 4th of July next, ample information for their guidance. It is expected that all the States interested in this great work, will be fully represented in that Convention, as it cannot be doubted that the success or failure of the work will in a great measure depend upon the impulse to be given at that meeting. We annex an article showing the spirit which prevails in Kentucky on this subject. The proper measures will, we are informed, be taken by our Commissioners, to ensure a full representation from Carolina, in that Convention. We are gratified to be able to add, that several officers of the U. S. Engineers have volunteered their services in making the necessary explanations and surveys, and the Secretary of War will suffer all such as can be spared, to report themselves to the Commissioners, for this service. The best spirit ruled every where to prevail, in reference to this great undertaking, and we confidently anticipate its final success.

Rail Road Meeting.—At a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Legislature, friendly to the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road, held at the Capital, in Frankfort, on Monday, the 29th of February, 1856, Gen. Thomas Morehead was called to the Chair, and Wm. Norvell, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the Chairman, it was on motion,

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. J. Crittenden, Hon. R. M. Johnson, Hon. Wm. Hardin, Hon. John Chambers, Hon. J. E. Underwood, Hon. John Calhoun, Hon. Samuel Williams, Gen. Thomas Metcalf, Robert Davies, Gen. Sen. Gen. James Taylor, Samuel Davies, John Lett Davies, Daniel Brock, C. A. Wickliffe, John L. Helm, Martin Beatty, Wm. W. Southgate, Hon. Lusk, Hugh White, Sen. and Richard Harris, Esqrs. be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates, for, and on behalf of the State of Kentucky, to meet and co-operate with the Delegates from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, in the General Convention, at Knoxville, on the 4th of July next; and there to take into consideration such matters in the Rail Road, aforesaid, as the said Convention of Delegates may think proper and expedient.

Rail Road.—The Committee appointed by the Legislature to superintend the survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road (to defray the expense of which \$10,000 were appropriated) met at Columbia for the purpose of performing that duty. The Committee consists of Gen. T. Y. Hayne, Hon. P. Noble, Col. Blandin, Gen. T. F. Jones, of Laurens, Dr. Thos. Smith, of Darlington, and Chas. Edmonston, of Charleston.—Columbia Telescope.



# Charlotte:

Friday, April 8, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.  
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.  
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

**The Van Buren Meeting in Lincoln.**—In our last number we submitted to our readers some observations on the proceedings of the meeting held in Lincoln on the 23d of February, by the friends of Mr. Van Buren; and promised to resume the subject this week. We now proceed to the fulfillment of that promise.

The subjects which engaged the attention of that meeting are grave and interesting. To a free people they are more important than any others which relate to their political condition. And especially do they claim the most deliberate and serious regard, when the affairs of the nation are involved in such confusion—as when an ancient and wholesome usage have been departed from, and the excitement of party is running high. That we should, in making choice of a Chief Magistrate, pay attention to our own interests, and our own peculiar welfare, may very essentially be condemned by those who have objects to accomplish at variance with this practice. But it is natural—it is reasonable—and consequently, in its usual operations, it is beneficial—that every citizen, like every individual, should protect himself—show us of the South a Northern man who will feel as sincerely for us as he will for his fellow-citizens of the North, and we will give him our hearty and cordial support. Such is the character, given by his friends, of Mr. Van Buren; and could we but believe it, we should forget sectional distinctions, and give place to the exercise of the "enlarged spirit" which has been so eloquently commended by the Lincoln meeting. But upon what grounds has the assurance been made, that our "Southern interests would be safe" in the care of Mr. Van Buren? The truly candid will judge of the future by the past. Inquiring, then, into the past history of Mr. Van Buren, we will be astonished to find that this assurance has been made in the face of glaring proofs of a prevailing spirit hostile to all the great interests of the South. When Mr. Van Buren was yet comparatively a young statesman, just beginning to attract notice in his native State, the question as to the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy was before Congress. In the Senate of the Legislature of New York, Mr. Van Buren voted for instructions to their Senators in Congress to oppose Missouri's admission, unless upon the condition that she would abolish slavery in her territory. Not only so; but, being an active leader among the Albany politicians, he raised, through the "Albany Argus," (then as now devoted to his interests,) the warning voice to the whole North, to "watch the progress of political power in the South"—denouncing Southern men, and deprecating the advantages acquired to that section in consequence of the institution of slavery. He was among the prominent politicians of the North who sustained the Tariff of 1824. In 1826, he was again found an active and determined friend of the same measure. Now, after all this, what do our Lincoln friends mean when they assure us that our "great Southern interests will be safe" under the administration of Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Webster himself, whose "sectional feelings" they have denounced with so much violence, did not support the Tariff until he was driven to it by Mr. Van Buren and his friends; and all that is said of the latter, might with more justice and propriety be applied to the former.

But the late letter of Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of abolition, is triumphantly pointed to, by his friends, and his friends, as the unerring index of his feelings to the South, and of the soundness of his opinions on that most important subject.—It might be well to look at what our "security" demands, however, before we subscribe to the all-sufficiency of the avowed contained in that letter, to justify our just apprehensions. The faction of Abolitionists has been growing most rapidly for two or three years past, through the instrumentalities of American and foreign emissaries—by means of false notions of humanity, and of religious fanaticism. It already embraces a large number of decided, avowed, and uncompromising abolitionists; while the whole North, on the abstract principles in which it has its source, is entirely unanimous.—The evidence of their numbers and their zeal, is furnished us by the number of petitions which they have presented to Congress during the present session, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Can we expect that a faction, actuated by so many powerful passions, will abate anything in its ardor or in its activity? and can we expect that they will find it difficult to acquire converts among a people whose general notions and prepossessions are favorable to the cause? No one, not even the Kinderhook magician, with his smooth periods and artful sophistry, can induce the belief that this faction will not increase. But to consummate their final object, one intermediate step is most important. This is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The power of Congress to abolish slavery in that District, is the foundation of all their hopes on this matter. Could they only persuade a Congress who believe that they have the power, to force the dreadful consequences which must arise from its exercise, and they have accomplished their purpose. With a faction enjoying so many advantages, and addressing so many motives to the various passions of mankind—their sympathy—their cupidities—and their sense of religious obligation—can we say that such a thing is impossible? No, then, who admit that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, grants them all that they at present demand.—Mr. Van Buren makes this admission, most distinctly, in the letter to which we have referred.—He tells the abolitionists that Congress have the power; and all that is necessary is to persuade them to its exercise. The opinion is held, by Southern politicians generally, that Congress possesses no such power. And this opinion takes away all hope of operating on the South by means of abolition in the District of Columbia. The faction can never expect to bring the war into our own borders, should this doctrine generally prevail. And this, of course, is the opinion which any candidate for the Presidency, to whom we would give our suffrages, ought to entertain. A contrary opinion endangers our fortunes, our lives, and the perpetuity of our Union. Yet this latest letter, brought forward at the instance of Southern men, inquiring as to this particular point, contains the doctrine in its fullest and broadest expression. Had Mr. Van Buren's opinion been different, we are sorry to say that, in his situation, he dared not avow it. The conduct of his friends in Congress, both from the North and South, prove how embarrassing his situation in this matter. Not to offend the North, by a bold and decided course of opposition to the doctrines of the abolitionists, and at the same time not to lose his interests at the South, by a course too favorable to them, places Mr. Van Buren in a situation which calls for the exercise of his utmost sagacity and address. The letter of which his friends boast so much, was obviously written under the constraint of this perplexing position. The state of feeling at the North demanded a concession of the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—while Southern sentiment required at least the warmest professions of regard to them, and against the expediency of exercising it. Mr. Van Buren has given both the one and the other. And yet, while the same thing has been done over and over again by almost every leading politician in active life, from the same section, and by most of the anti-abolition meetings at the North, Mr. Van Buren's letter is heralded pompously through the South as carrying with it new and juster views. We ought to have lived long enough to place its proper estimate on that flattery which may be derived from a source so interested in pleasing. And were it even sincere (which we will most readily grant) it can never be equal as a "security," to an opinion which denies that Congress have any power over the subject of slavery either in the States or in the District of Columbia. And as if to give Southern men new motives to his support, Judge White, on this subject as on every other, is found to be wholly with us. His past history affords every reason for the belief that, under his administration, our great Southern interests will be truly "safe"—while his present opinions, openly avowed, make that assurance doubly sure.

Between the two individuals, then, can a Southern man hesitate to which he can give his support, with the best grounded prospect of promoting his prosperity and happiness, and the perpetuity of his country's institutions? Let the honest, independent, and reflecting citizens of the South, answer.

**Judge White on Abolition in the District.**—Upon the appearance of the recent letter from Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of Abolition in the District of Columbia, some Whig gentlemen in Richmond, being fully aware that the object of that letter was intended to operate on the Virginia Elections, thought proper to address a communication to Judge White, eliciting his opinions on the same subject, in order that the belief of the two most prominent men now before the Southern People for the Presidency, on this to us most vital subject, might be placed side by side. Col. John B. D. Smith accordingly addressed the Judge on the subject, asking him whether he believed that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? and also whether, if elected to the Presidency, he would veto any bill which might be passed by Congress interfering with the right of property claimed by the slaveholders in the District? The following is the Judge's reply. It is in every respect "frank, manly," and to the point, without evasion or circumlocution. Let the People compare it with the jesuitical double-meaning letter of the Kinderhook Magician, and draw their own conclusions as to whose Administration will be most likely to "insure safety to Southern interests."

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1836.  
Dear Sir: I have this moment received your favor, under date of the 15th instant. In answer to the question put to me, I say, I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and if that body did possess the power, I think the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy.

Holding these opinions, I would act upon them in any situation in which I could be placed, and for both reasons would, if called on to act, withhold my assent to any bill having in view such an object.  
I take the liberty of forwarding to you a pamphlet containing my sentiments on this subject.  
And am, most respectfully,  
Your obt. servant,  
H. L. WHITE.  
John B. D. Smith, Esq.

**The Contested Election between Messrs. Graham and Newland** has at length been definitely acted on by the House of Representatives. The right to the contested seat has been denied to both of them, and the election sent back to the People of the District. We predicted, before it happened, that Mr. Graham would be voted out of his right to the seat which he held; but we did not anticipate that Mr. Newland would be refused possession of it; and it must be evident to all who have watched the course of the proceedings on the subject, and the vote on the question, that this latter result was as little looked for by "the party." The following is the form of the resolution with which the Report of Committee on Elections concluded:—  
"Resolved, That James Graham is not entitled to a seat in this House, and that David Newland is entitled to a seat in this House."  
The very wording of this resolution, satisfies us that the Committee intended that the vote which should entitle Mr. Graham, should install Mr. Newland in the vacated seat. This is further proven by the circumstance that various attempts were made to alter and amend the resolution as it came from the Committee, all of which failed. The only recourse then left the friends of Mr. Graham and of justice, was to divide the resolution, so as to take separate votes upon its two propositions.—This was accordingly done, and the vote upon each will exhibit the fact that though a sufficient number of the party could be found to turn Mr. Graham out, they did not make their calculations with the requisite precision as to turning his opponent in. The first branch of the resolution, declaring that "James Graham is not entitled to a seat in this House," was agreed to by a vote of 114 to 87; and the second branch, that "David Newland is entitled to a seat in this House," was rejected by a vote of 100 to 99.—one vote! A resolution was then passed, declaring the seat vacated, and referring the election back to the People.

No one can believe that "the party" deserve any credit for this result; but still we are sincerely thankful for it. With the People of the 12th Congressional District as umpires, no sane mind can have a doubt as to which of the opposing gentlemen will be decided to be "entitled to the seat." Mr. Graham we believe to have been unjustly deprived of his place; and we have no doubt he will be reinstated in it by an overwhelming majority of the freemen of the Mountain District, whenever the new election comes on.

**A Day and a Night in the House.**—On Saturday the 26th of March, the meeting of the House of Representatives took place as usual at 11 o'clock, and the session continued until half past four o'clock on Sunday morning, at which hour it was adjourned! The case of the Contested Election from this State was the subject under consideration—the "previous question" men having determined to stifle debate, and take the final vote on the resolution from the Committee on Elections before the adjournment. In this they were disappointed, however, and were compelled to lay the matter over to another day, (Tuesday, March 29,) when it was decided. The sketch of the proceedings on Saturday night and Sunday morning, published in the Washington papers, presents one of the most uproarious scenes that we have ever seen recorded as occurring in an assembly of intelligent and rational beings—a scene eminently disgraceful to the actors, and disgusting to reflect on. The grossest personalities were allowed in the language of members towards each other, until at length two of them, (Messrs. Bynum of this State, and Wise of Virginia,) goaded to fury by their

mutual derision and rebuffing, actually rushed at each other in the House, and were only prevented from engaging in a personal encounter by the interference of the members and the officers of the body!! After this, the friends of each of these gentlemen prevailed upon them to pledge themselves to take no further steps in the matter, and the House then adjourned, at half past four o'clock in the morning, (Sunday!) O Shame, bestow thy blush!!

**Mr. Newland.**—This gentleman, it is known, was allowed the privilege, by a vote of the House of Representatives, of appearing at its bar and speaking in his own behalf in the case of the Contested Election from the 12th District. In the course of a speech made by him on one occasion, he declared himself to be a firm friend of the "powers that be." A letter from Washington states that "he gave in his adhesion so strongly to the Van Buren Party, that he can never be able again to take the field in any part of his District as a White man: this false move, the Speaker saw quickly, and tried to prevent, by calling to order for introducing foreign matter into the debate: But he had marked before the check came. Poor Newland, finding himself so bad a hand at tactics, took his seat."  
"And never word spoke more."  
In putting on the collar, Mr. N. made an unfortunate move: he did not gain his end by it from the Van Buren Party in the House—and it precludes him from the remotest chance of success before the People of his District.

**For the latest and only Indian News,** see a preceding column. We learn "that Drs. Cabell and Crawford, of Gen. Scott's suite, passed through Fayetteville a few days ago, on their way to Washington, and stated that they were bearers of despatches and a treaty with the Indians, by which they agreed to lay down their arms." This is the only confirmation we have of the probability of the termination of the war; while in Florida Gen. Scott seems to be making every necessary preparation to carry it on with vigor—probably with the view, however, of overawing the Indians, as well as being prepared for the worst that may happen. We can only hope that all cause for hostilities may speedily cease.

**Adjournment of Congress.**—On the 28th ultimo, a Joint Resolution fixing the 23d of May as the day for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, introduced into the Senate by Mr. King of Alabama, passed that body by a vote of Yeas 34, Nays 8. In announcing this fact, the National Intelligencer says:—  
"It was a saying of the famous Sam Patch, we believe, that 'some things can be done as well as others.' It is upon that principle, we suppose, assisted by a very natural anxiety on the part of the members to escape to their homes, that the Senate has come to the conclusion that it will be possible to get through the mass of business upon the tables of Congress within less than sixty days. Most sincerely do we wish, however, that they may be able to accomplish an object so laudable and so desirable."

**A bill has passed the Legislature of Maryland,** for taxing the City of Baltimore to an amount equal to the value of the property destroyed by the mobs in that City during the last summer. The sum thus raised is to be paid over to the losers of property from that cause; and in all future cases of the sort, remuneration for the damage done by mobs is to be secured in the same way. This law has given rise to some excitement in Baltimore, which threatens to exhibit itself in acts of popular violence; but we think, upon the whole, it will be found to be the best mode of putting a stop to mob proceedings hereafter. Let each property-holder know that he will have to suffer a part of the loss on such occasions, and every one will have a motive for preventing mobs, which, if it had been felt in Baltimore last year, would have saved that city from the disgrace and the destruction which it encountered.

**Among the recent re-appointments** by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, we observe that of Gen. Beverly Daniel, of Raleigh, as United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina, for four years from the 4th of March last; and that of John A. Cameron, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville, as Judge of the Western District of Florida.

**At the commencement of the "Medical College of the State of South Carolina,"** on the 16th ultimo, the Degree of M. D. was conferred on forty-six young gentlemen who had attended the lectures of that institution. During the past winter the number of students in the College was 126.

**Horrible Tragedy.**—A monster in human shape, by the name of Heler, residing in Union County, Indiana, recently murdered his whole family, consisting of his wife and three children! With an axe he literally cleft his wife in two, and severed the heads of the children from their bodies. He fled after the horrid perpetration, but was soon apprehended and lodged in prison.

**At the last term of the Superior Court for Orange County,** in this State, recently held, James Adcock was found guilty of Burglary, and sentenced to be hung on the last Saturday in May next.

**The Legislature of Tennessee,** at its recent session, passed a Bill for subscribing to the Stock of the contemplated Rail-Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**The Texans have adopted a National Flag.** It consists of one Star, and Stripes, with the word "Independence."

**Scurrility.**—The personalities of the "Standard" must be reprobated, we should think, even by those who agree with its Editor in general politics. There are several paragraphs in the last number of that paper, of the true Billingsgate order. It may be laid down as an axiom, that no man is an advocate for personalities in a newspaper, but he who, having lost delicacy of feeling himself, is reckless how he may unnecessarily drag that of others before the public. —Raleigh Register.

## Small Pox—Latest News.

From the Salem Chronicle.  
JAYNESBORO, N. C. March 24.  
Abatement of the Small Pox in Ashe.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you have the goodness to inform your numerous readers, and the public generally, that the Small Pox has entirely subsided in Ashe and Wilkes—no case at present in either county.

Travellers have nothing to fear from the malady, as no person who had it resides within five miles of either of the roads leading westward through Ashe, and a strict non-intercourse between the families lately afflicted and others, (so long as the most timid will apprehend danger,) will be rigidly observed.  
P. M.

From the Cherokee Gazette.

There was a report current on Friday and Saturday, which has no doubt spread in the country, that there was a case of Small Pox in Cherokee. There was no foundation for it.

We would caution our citizens against giving credit or currency to such reports, until they have first made enquiry of some member of the Board of Health. By doing so, they spread alarm in the country, and do injury to the business of the town. The public in both town and country may be assured that, if the disease should be introduced among us, the Board of Health will immediately give public notice of the fact.

We have not heard of the Small Pox continuing to spread in Malborough District. We learn that the number of families to which it has been communicated is eight. No case of it is on or below the stage road.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

To the Public.—The Board of Health having been apprized of the currency of reports prejudicial to the interests of this community, and entirely unfounded in fact, deem it their duty distinctly to state, for the information of those concerned, that there has been no case of Small Pox or Varioloid in this town or vicinity; and they pledge themselves, that in case either of those diseases occur, an official and prompt promulgation of the fact shall be made.

By order of Board of Health.  
BENJN ROBINSON, President.  
Fayetteville, March 30, 1836.

We see it stated in the Rutherford Gazette, that the Editor has been informed "that a plot for an insurrection was discovered in Abbeville, S. C. a few weeks since." For the purpose of correcting a mistake which might create unnecessary alarm, we will state what we have recently heard on this subject, from a source which is entitled to the fullest credit. It is said that a man from Alabama came into Abbeville, and attempted to steal some Negroes. He met a negro in the road, and after some conversation, told him if he would meet him at a place which he named, and bring two or three others with him, he would make them free. The Negro went to his master, and told him the conversation which had been held, who immediately took out a warrant and had the scoundrel arrested. He confessed all that had been charged against him, and implicated some other persons. The white man is now in Jail, awaiting his trial; but bail has been tendered him, provided he can give sufficient security for his appearance at Court.—Greenville Mountaineer.

**Fire in Sumterville.**—Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday, the 23d inst. our ears were saluted by the unwelcome and appalling cry of fire! fire! The citizens promptly attended, but in spite of every exertion, the entire range of offices in the rear of the court house were reduced to ashes; and it was with the greatest exertion that Mr. Lawren's hotel was saved. Several of the outbuildings of Mr. N. Lawren were burned, and two outbuildings of Mr. S. A. Colclough. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at about \$4,000, none of which was insured. The principal losers were Mr. N. Lawren and Mr. Garden.—Camden Journal.

**Fire in Tuscaloosa.**—On Sunday, the 13th instant, a fire occurred in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, which destroyed 8 or 10 front, together with several back buildings, in the heart of the city. Loss estimated at \$40,000, a large portion of which is insured.

Hugh M'Queen, Esq., has issued proposals to publish a new Whig paper at Chapel Hill, N. C. to be called the Columbian Repository. Mr. M'Queen is a gentleman of talents and education, and well qualified, from his converse with public life, to take charge of a public journal: we heartily wish him success.

**The Van Buren Meeting.**—We have read, with a degree of surprise which we did not think could be excited in our bosom by any thing that could be said by the Van Buren party, the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Van Buren meeting in this place, on the 9th instant, and emanating, as it would seem, from the pen of the Hon. Lauchlin Bothwell. Of all the documents we have ever seen, we do not recollect to have met with one more reckless in its assertions, more disorganizing, more bold in its appeals to the baser passions of human nature, than this.—It is fit only for that receptacle of all that is unprincipled and vile, the Globe.—Fayetteville Observer.

The great national monument to Washington, which it is proposed to erect in Washington city, will be six hundred and forty feet high, so as to be seen from the ocean. The subscriptions, which cannot exceed a dollar each, are every where rapidly filling up.

**MARRIED.**  
In Person County, Mr. THOMAS ROAN, of Counsel, aged 75, to Mrs. JANE CLAY, of Person, aged 74. The latter has been married three times, which took place each time in the month of March.

**DIED.**  
In this County, on the 2d instant, Mrs. SARAH HUTCHISON, wife of Mr. James Hutchison, in the 54th year of her age.

In Rutherfordton, on the 18th March, ALAN SON W. MOORE, Esq. Mr. Moore had, within a few years, commenced his professional career as a member of the Bar, with prospects of brilliant success. His native county had honored him in his early commencement with a seat in the House of Commons, and more recently with one in the Senate of the Legislature of the State. High-minded, chivalric, and honorable, he had attached to himself the kindest affections of all his professional brethren, and of the community in which he lived; and talented, as he was, he commanded the respect of all. He is gone, "and the places that once knew him, know him now no more forever," but the numerous virtues which adorned and ennobled his character, will long live in the remembrance of those by whom he was known.

In Alexandria, D. C., at the residence of his father, Anthony C. Cazenove, Esq., on the 23d ult., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. SHEPARD, consort of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, of North Carolina, in the 24th year of her age.

In New York, on 17th March, JOHN LANG, Esq., Senior Editor of the "New York Gazette," in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Lang had been connected with the Gazette nearly half a century, and was justly entitled to the name of "the father of his profession," being the oldest newspaper editor in the city.

For stern integrity of character, and moral worth, he had perhaps no superior, and his cheerfulness and benevolence of mind, and suavity of manners, won him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Mercantile Advertiser.



## To the Whigs of Mecklenburg County!

THE Whigs of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April County Court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State. A full attendance of the real Whigs of Old Mecklenburg is particularly requested.

WM. ALEXANDER, JAS. M. BLACK, THOS. ALEXANDER, WM. LUCKY, THOS. WINCHESTER, THOS. DOWNS, WM. DAVIDSON, ISAAC FRAZIER, R. M. COCHRAN, JOHN GARDNER, ALEX. CALDWELL, R. G. HOWARD, JNO. STITT, Junr., F. L. SMITH, ALLEN HERRON, JOSEPH SMITH, SOLOMON REID, JAMES KNOX, JOHN CALDWELL, LARD HARRIS, WM. J. ALEXANDER.

## Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the 23d instant, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, a number of vacant lots, belonging to the Corporation. A reasonable credit will be given.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.  
JAS. T. ASBURY, Clk.  
April 4th, 1836.

## A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1836.

A—Isabella Alexander, Henry Armes, W. L. Alexander, Thos. W. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Cyrus A. Allen.

B—Abraham Black, George Baker, Wm. Barton, O. Bartlett, Jos. Byers, Rachel Bell, John C. Barr.

C—David Chambers, Alex. Cooper, Jno. Caruthers, J. C. Caldwell, Henry Casper.

D—H. M. Dewese, Thos. Douglass.

E—Charles Elms, Caleb Erwin.

F—Jabez Fox, Andrew Flaniken, David Flaniken, Miss Sarah Frier, Mrs. Minty Flinn.

G—Amasa Gillet, John R. Gorrell, Robert C. Grier, Jas. C. Griffith.

H—Alley Harrison, Jno. Helms, Jos. Honeycutt, Jno. Hipp, Abel Hux, Jno. Hodge, Jno. Henderson, William D. Hall, Conrad Hance, Hagins & Tuttle.

I—Martin Icebhour.

K—Mary Kerr.

L—Josiah Lewis, Jas. Latta, Jno. K. Lawwell, Jean Lemmond, Mrs. Cath. Lewis, Wm. Londrigan, Jno. Lowe.

M—Zebulon Morris, James Matthews, John Mitchell, Wm. McKelvey, Jas. L. Martin, John Means, Mrs. Sarah S. Morgan, Wm. Miller, Jno. Miller, Ben. F. Masters, Cyrus McClure, John J. McIntyre, Milton McGahey.

N—Wm. C. Neely, Sam. Newland.

O—Marinda Osburn, Thomas Ounby, Nathan Orr.

P—Wm. Potts, Zephaniah Plumer, Andrew J. Pruett, Stephen Petine, Almon Pratt, Sarah S. Peoples, John C. Pharr, Miss Milly Pool.

R—Sarah Richardson, Andrew Ryburn, Jack Robinson.

S—Alfred A. Sharpe, Jacob Showman, James Stephens, Barry Stuart, Edward Stephens, Amos Steel, Sam. H. Smith, Henry Speck, Susannah Shelby, Thos. Seary, H. Shipworth.

W—Moses Wiley, Margaret T. Welch, Wm. Wilson, Susan E. Wallace, Mr. Wilson.

H. W. WILLIAMS, P. M.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on Friday last, a young bay FILLY, three or four years old, which the owner can have by proving property, paying expenses, &c.

THO. L. HUTCHISON.

Elysian Grove, April 6, 1836.

## A RIDING HORSE.

With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.



